

REGISTERED No. D-28

The Gazette



of India

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1949

PART IV

Acts of the Dominion Legislature assented to by the Governor General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LAW

New Delhi, the 23rd April 1949

The following Acts of the Dominion Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 22nd April, 1949 and are hereby published for general information:—

Act No. XXII of 1949

*An Act to make provision for the payment of taxes before transfers of property are registered in certain cases.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the payment of taxes before transfers of property are registered in certain cases

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title and extent.**—(1) This Act may be called the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949.

(2) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

2. **Application of Act.**—This Act shall apply to any person—

(i) who, on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan, or on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, leaves or has, since the 14th day of August, 1947, left any place in the Provinces of India for any place outside India, or who, since the said date, has been residing in any place outside India; or

(ii) who, in the opinion of any of the Income-tax authorities specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), or a Custodian of Evacuee Property or a Collector, is likely to leave the Provinces of India with the intention of settling in any place outside the Provinces of India, and in respect of whom a declaration that he is

a person to whom this Act applies has been received from any such Income-tax authority, Custodian of Evacuee Property or Collector by the registering officer of the area in which any property belonging to such person is situate.

**3. Payment of taxes before registration of documents.**—(1) Where any document required to be registered under the provisions of clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), purports to transfer, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest in any property, other than agricultural land, belonging to any person to whom this Act applies, no registering officer appointed under the said Act shall register any such document, unless it is certified by the Income-tax Officer of the area in which the property is situate in respect of the person whose right, title or interest in the property is to be so transferred, assigned, limited or extinguished under the terms of the document that—

(a) such person is not liable to assessment or taxation under the Indian income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940), or the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947 (XXI of 1947); or

(b) such person has either paid or made satisfactory provision for the payment of all existing or anticipated liabilities under any of the Acts specified in clause (a) of this sub-section; or

(c) the Income-tax Officer is otherwise satisfied that the registration of the document will not prejudicially affect the recovery of all existing or anticipated liabilities referred to in clause (b) of this sub-section.

(2) Every Income-tax Officer refusing to issue a certificate under the provisions of sub-section (1) shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons therefor and, on application made by any person claiming to be affected by such order, shall, subject to the payment of such fee as may be prescribed, furnish him with a copy of the order.

**4. Recovery of taxes where property has been transferred without a certificate.**—(1) Where, in respect of the transfer made on or after the seventh day of February, 1948, in the Provinces of Punjab, West Bengal, East Punjab, Bihar, Deccan and Ajmer-Merwara, and in any other Province on or after the date on which the Transfer of Property (India) Ordinance, 1948 (III of 1948) was made applicable to that Province, of any right, title or interest in any immovable property other than agricultural land, belonging to any person to whom this Act applies, the Income-tax Officer of the area where the property is situate is satisfied, after giving such person notice in this behalf for a period of not less than one month, that no certificate in the terms mentioned in section 8 would have been issued to him if this Act had been in force on the date the transfer was made, he may forward a statement to the Collector showing the existing and anticipated liabilities by way of taxes in respect of all or any of the parties to the transfer.

(2) On receipt of any statement under sub-section (1), the Collector shall proceed to recover the total amount shown in such statement as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and for the purpose of such recovery proceedings he may treat the property transferred as aforesaid as if it belonged to all or any of the persons named in the statement.

**5. Right of appeal.**—An appeal shall lie against the order of any Income-tax Officer refusing to issue a certificate under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 8 to the Commissioner of Income-tax to whom the Income-tax Officer is subordinate, if presented to such commissioner within thirty days from

the date of the order, and the Commissioner may pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

**6. Effect of Act over other laws.**—The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

**7. Bar of suits.**—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any person or authority in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

**8. Power to make rules.**—The Central Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and, in particular, prescribe the fee payable under sub-section (2) of section 3.

**9. Effect of expiry of Ordinance XVI of 1948.**—On the expiry of the Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Ordinance, 1948 (XVI of 1948), section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) shall apply as if the Ordinance had then been repealed by a Central Act.

#### ACT No. XXIII OF 1949

*An Act to control the admission into, and regulate the movements in India of persons from Pakistan.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to control the admission into, and regulate the movements in, India of persons from Pakistan;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**1. Short title and extent.**—(1) This Act may be called the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

**2. Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "enter" means to enter by water, land or air;

(b) "officer of Government" means any officer of the Central Government or of a Provincial Government or of the Government of an Acceding State;

(c) "permit" means a permit issued or renewed or the period whereof has been extended in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

**3. Control of admission into India of persons from Pakistan.**—No person shall enter India from any place in Pakistan, whether directly or indirectly, unless—

(a) he is in possession of a permit, or

(b) being a person not domiciled in India or Pakistan, he is in possession of a valid passport as required by the Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920), or

(c) he is exempted from the requirement of being in possession of a permit by or in accordance with the rules made under this Act.

**4. Power to make rules.**—The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules—

(a) prescribing the authorities by which and the conditions subject to which permits may be issued or renewed or the period thereof extended, the conditions to be satisfied by the applicants for such permits and the forms and classes of such permits;

(b) regulating the movements in India of any person who is in possession of a permit;

(c) providing for the exemption, either absolutely or on conditions, of any person or class of persons from the requirement of being in possession of a permit or from the operation of any rule made under this section; and

(d) generally, providing for any other matters ancillary or incidental to the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

**5. Punishment of offences.**—(1) Whoever enters India in contravention of the provisions of section 3, or having entered India contravenes the provisions of any rule made under section 4, or commits a breach of any of the conditions of his permit, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, in any statement made by him in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder, furnishes any information, which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

**6. Power of arrest.**—(1) Any officer of police, not below the rank of a sub-inspector, any officer of the customs department of the Central Government or any other officer of Government empowered by a general or special order of the Central Government in this behalf may arrest without warrant any person who has committed or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Act.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, and the provisions of section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) or of the corresponding law for the time being in force in the Acceding State shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply in the case of any such arrest.

**7. Power of removal.**—Without prejudice to the provisions contained in section 5, the Central Government may, by general or special order, direct the removal from India of any person who has committed, or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed, an offence under this Act, and thereupon any officer of Government shall have all reasonable powers necessary to enforce such direction.

**8. Protection to persons acting in good faith.**—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

**9. Repeal of Ordinance XXXIV of 1948.**—(1) The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1948, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, any rules made, action taken or thing done in the exercise of any power conferred by the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1948, shall for all purposes be deemed to have been made, taken or done in the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, as if this Act had commenced on the day such order was made or such action was taken or such thing was done.

#### Act No. XXIV of 1949

*An Act to provide for the control of accommodation in certain hotels in the Province of Delhi.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the control of accommodation in certain hotels in the Province of Delhi;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**1. Short title, extent and application.**—(1) This Act may be called the Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Act, 1949.

(2) It extends to the Municipality of New Delhi and to the Notified Area of the Civil Station, Delhi.

(3) It shall apply to the hotels specified in the Schedule and to such other hotels as may from time to time be added to the Schedule by notification in the official Gazette by the Central Government.

**2. Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "Estate Officer" means the Estate Officer to the Government of India and includes any other officer appointed by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to perform all or any of the functions of the Estate Officer under this Act;

(b) "Government allottee" means a person who is selected by the Estate Officer for allotment of accommodation in a hotel;

(c) "hotel" means any hotel specified in the Schedule;

(d) "manager of a hotel" includes the owner, agent, caterer or any other person in charge of the management of the hotel;

(e) "permanent resident" means a person other than a Government allottee who is taken as a resident in a hotel for a period exceeding seven days;

(f) "temporary resident" means a person other than a Government allottee who is taken as a resident in a hotel for a period not exceeding seven days.

**3. Controlled accommodation in hotels.**—(1) If the Estate Officer considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of securing accommodation for Government officers or other persons for whom he is required to find accommodation, he may, by written order served on the manager of a hotel, declare so much of the accommodation in the hotel, not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the total accommodation therein, as may be specified in the order to be controlled accommodation for the purposes of this Act.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) shall contain such description of the controlled accommodation including, in particular, the number and class of rooms as the Estate Officer may consider necessary.

(3) After an order under sub-section (1) has been served on the manager of the hotel to which it relates, the manager of the hotel shall not allot the controlled accommodation therein or any part thereof to, or allow the same to be occupied by, any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

**4. Temporary booking of controlled accommodation.**—(1) The manager of a hotel shall not allot any controlled accommodation therein or any part thereof to, or allow the same to be occupied by, any permanent resident but may, subject to the provisions of section 5, allow any temporary resident to stay in such accommodation or in any part thereof for any period not exceeding seven days or for any further period by which the period of stay of such temporary resident may be extended under sub-section (2).

(2) When any temporary resident is taken under sub-section (1) as a resident in any controlled accommodation or part thereof in a hotel for a period not exceeding seven days, the manager of the hotel may, with the previous permission of the Estate Officer obtained in writing in accordance with the provisions of this section, extend from time to time the period of stay of such temporary resident at his request by not more than seven days at a time.

(3) The manager of the hotel shall, before he agrees at any time to extend the period of stay of a temporary resident under sub-section (2), apply in writing to the Estate Officer for his permission under that sub-section and every such application shall be made not less than three days before the date on which the period of stay of such resident for the extension of which the permission is applied for expires.

(4) On receipt of such application the Estate Officer may either grant or refuse to grant such permission and in doing so he shall be solely guided by the requirements of accommodation for Government officers or other persons for whom he is required to find accommodation, and the order granting or refusing such permission shall be forthwith communicated by the Estate Officer to the manager of the hotel.

(5) When the Estate Officer refuses to grant permission to the extension of the period of stay of any temporary resident under sub-section (4), such temporary resident shall not stay or be allowed to stay in the controlled accommodation or part thereof, beyond a period of three days from the date on which the order of the Estate Officer refusing to grant such permission is communicated to the manager of the hotel.

**5. Booking of controlled accommodation for Government allottees.**—(1) The Estate Officer may by written order direct the manager of a hotel to book for the use of any Government allottee specified in the order any controlled accommodation or part thereof in such hotel; and thereupon the manager of the hotel shall forthwith comply with the order and shall accept the Government allottee so specified as resident in such accommodation or part thereof, as the case may be, and shall allow him to occupy the same for such period as may be specified in the order and for such further period or periods as the Estate Officer may, from time to time, direct subject to the payment of the usual charges therefor in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2).

(2) The charges payable in respect of any accommodation provided under sub-section (1) to a Government allottee shall—

(a) in the case where it is expressly provided in the order made under that sub-section that such charges shall be payable by the Central Government, be paid by that Government, and

(b) in other cases, be paid by the Government allottee,

and the time at which and the manner in which the charges shall be so paid shall be such as may be specified in the order made under sub-section (1).

**6. Service of order.**—An order made under this Act shall be served on, or communicated to, the manager of a hotel either by delivering or tendering to him a copy of the order, or by post, or in such other manner as may be prescribed by rules made under section 12.

**7. Power of entry, inspection, etc.**—The Estate Officer may for the purposes of this Act—

(a) enter and inspect any hotel at any time between sunrise and sunset;

(b) authorise any officer subordinate to him to enter and inspect any hotel;

(c) by written order require the manager of a hotel to produce for his inspection such books and other documents as may be necessary at such time and at such place or to furnish to him such information with respect to the accommodation contained in the hotel as may be specified in the order.

**8. Appeals.**—(1) Any manager of a hotel aggrieved by an order of the Estate Officer may, within seven days from the date on which the order is communicated to him, present an appeal in writing to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi;

Provided that no such appeal shall lie except on the ground that the provisions of this Act have not been complied with.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may transfer any appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

(3) The Chief Commissioner or, when an appeal has been transferred to him, the Deputy Commissioner shall, after calling for a report from the Estate Officer and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit, decide the appeal.

(4) The decision of the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, of the Deputy Commissioner and subject only to such decision the order of the Estate Officer shall be final.

**9. Penalties.**—Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 3, or any of the provisions of section 4 or the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

**10. Saving as to orders.**—Except as otherwise provided for in this Act, no order made in exercise of any power conferred by this Act shall be called in question in any Court.

**11. Protection of action taken under the Act.**—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

**12. Power to make rules.**—The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

## THE SCHEDULE

[See sections 1 (3) and 2 (c).]

1. Imperial Hotel, New Delhi.
2. Marina Hotel, New Delhi.
3. Cecil Hotel, Delhi.
4. Maidens' Hotel, Delhi.
5. Swiss Hotel, Delhi.

## ACT No. XXV OF 1949

*An Act to make special provision for the relief of displaced persons in respect of certain legal proceedings*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make special provision for the relief of displaced persons in respect of certain legal proceedings;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title, extent and duration.**—(1) This Act may be called the Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949.

(2) It extends to all the Provinces of India.

(3) It shall come into force in any Province on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, and shall remain in force only up to the 31st day of March, 1952.

2. **Definition.**—In this Act, “displaced person” means any person who, on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan, or on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances in any area now forming part of Pakistan, has been displaced from, or has left, his place of residence in such area after the 1st day of March, 1947, and who has been subsequently residing in India.

3. **Restoration of certain legal proceedings.**—Where any suit, appeal or application for a final order has been dismissed for default of appearance or for failure to pay costs of service of process or to furnish security for costs, or where a decree or order has been passed *ex parte*, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), the Court may, on application made to it in this behalf within ninety days from the commencement of this Act, or within such further time, if any, as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, allow either generally or with respect to any class or classes of cases, set aside the order of dismissal or the decree or order passed *ex parte*, as the case may be:

Provided that the applicant is either a displaced person or a person who, though normally a resident of India, was in an area now forming part of Pakistan at any time during the month of August, 1947, and has subsequently returned to India.

**4. Power of Court to grant relief to displaced persons.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in any law or contract to the contrary—

(i) where, after the commencement of this Act, a decree or order is to be passed against a displaced person in any suit or other legal proceeding for the payment of money, the Court may, at the time of passing the decree or order, direct that payment of such money shall be postponed for such period as may be specified or shall be made by instalments, with or without interest, if in the opinion of the Court the direction—

(a) will facilitate the rehabilitation of the judgment-debtor;

(b) will not prejudice the rehabilitation of the decree-holder, if the decree-holder is also a displaced person; and

(c) will be equitable, having regard to all the circumstances in which the parties are placed;—

(ii) where in any suit or other legal proceeding, any decree or order for the payment of money has been passed against a displaced person, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, the Court may, if the judgment-debtor makes an application in this behalf, direct that payment of such money shall be postponed for such period as may be specified, or shall be made by instalments on such terms as to the payment of interest or the taking of security or otherwise as it thinks fit.

**5. Stay of insolvency proceedings.**—Where an insolvency petition has been presented to any Court against a displaced person, the Court may at any time stay the proceedings under the petition for such time and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

**6. Restrictions on execution of decrees against displaced persons.**—Save as provided by this Act, no Court shall execute or otherwise enforce any decree or order for the payment of money passed against a displaced person, unless it is satisfied—

(a) that such execution or enforcement will not affect the rehabilitation of the displaced person; and

(b) that such execution or enforcement is not sought against a loan advanced or agreed to be advanced by, or on behalf of, or out of the funds of, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or against any asset created from any such loan:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any decree or order for the payment of money passed in favour of the Central or any Provincial Government in respect of any loan advanced by, or on behalf of, or out of the funds of, the Central or the Provincial Government, as the case may be.

**7. Procedure for the execution of certain decrees and orders passed before the 15th August, 1947.**—Where a decree or order, not being a decree or order relating to immovable property situate outside the Provinces of India, has been passed before the 15th day of August, 1947, by any Court situate in an area now forming part of Pakistan in favour of a displaced person or in favour of any other person who before and after the said date, has resided in, and continues to reside in, an area now forming part of India, then, notwithstanding any other law for the time being in force but subject always to the provisions of this Act, such decree or order may, on application made in this behalf by the decree-holder in the manner prescribed by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), be executed by

any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person, against whom the decree or order has been passed, actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain or has property, in the same manner and to the same extent as if it were a decree or order passed by that Court.

**8. Effect of expiry of Act.**—Upon the expiry of this Act, the provisions of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) shall apply as if this Act had then been repealed by a Central Act.

Act No. XXVI of 1949

*An Act further to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (VIII of 1938), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**1. Short title.**—This Act may be called the Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Act, 1949.

**2. Amendment of section 2, Act VIII of 1938.**—For clause (e) of section 2 of the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(e) ‘owner’—

(i) with reference to a tea estate or garden, or a sub-division thereof, the possession of which has been transferred by lease, mortgage or otherwise, means the transferee so long as his right to possession subsists, and

(ii) with reference to a tea estate or garden, or a sub-division thereof, for which an agent is employed, means the agent if, and in so far as, he has been duly authorized by the owner in that behalf.”

**3. Amendment of section 26, Act VIII of 1938.**—In section 26 of the said Act,—

(i) in the first paragraph, for the words “save in pursuance of a written permission granted by or on behalf of the Committee”, the words “unless permission has been granted in writing by or on behalf of the Committee and such permission was in force on the date aforesaid or was granted after that date” shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (a) of the proviso, for the words and figures “on or before the 31st day of March” in the three places where they occur, the words “on the 31st day of March” shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause (b) of the proviso, the words “which are worn out on or before the 31st day of March 1948” shall be omitted, and for the words “on or before the 31st day of March” occurring later, the words “on the 31st day of March” shall be substituted.

**4. Amendment of section 29, Act VIII of 1938.**—In section 29 of the said Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), clause (c) shall be relettered as clause (d), and the following shall be inserted as clause (c), namely:—

“(c) has since been transferred to the Central or a Provincial Government or to a local authority and no longer carries tea, or”;

(ii) in the proviso to sub-section (2), for the words "or compulsorily acquired" the words "compulsorily acquired, transferred, or resumed" shall be substituted.

ACT No. XXVII OF 1949.

*An Act further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bom. Act VI of 1879), for the purposes hereinafter appearing:

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**1. Short title.**—This Act may be called the Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1949.

**2. Insertion of new section 64A in Bom. Act VI of 1879.**—After section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following new section shall be inserted, namely:—

"64A. *Disposal of goods not removed from the premises of the Board within time limited.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where any goods placed in the custody of the Board upon the landing thereof are not removed by the owner or other person entitled thereto from the premises of the Board within one month from the date on which such goods were placed in their custody, the Board may, if the address of such owner or person is known, cause a notice to be served upon him by letter delivered at such address or sent by post requiring him to remove the goods forthwith and stating that in default of compliance therewith the goods are liable to be sold by public auction:

Provided that, where all the rates and charges payable under this Act in respect of any such goods have been paid, no notice of removal shall be served under this section unless two months have expired from the date on which the goods were placed in the custody of the Board.

(2) If such owner or person is not known or the notice cannot be served upon him, or he does not comply with the requisition in the notice, the Board may, at any time after the goods have become liable to be sold under sub-section (1), sell the goods by public auction after giving notice of the sale in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 2 and 3 of section 64.

(3) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any goods or class of goods from the operation of this section."

**3. Amendment of section 65, Bom. Act VI of 1879.**—In section 65 of the said Act, for the words "In every case of any such sale as aforesaid", the words "In the case of any sale under section 64 or section 64A" shall be substituted.

ACT No. XXVIII OF 1949.

*An Act to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**1. Short title.**—This Act may be called the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 1949.

**2. Amendment of section 6, Act XXXII of 1947.**—For sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947 the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Coal Mines Labour Housing Board for the following purposes, namely:—

(a) to prepare and carry out, subject to the previous approval of the Central Government, schemes financed from the housing account of the Fund for the provision of suitable housing accommodation for labour employed in the coal mining industry;

(b) to prepare plans and estimates for, and construct or carry out, such works of erection, maintenance and repair financed from the general welfare account of the Fund as the Central Government may, by general or special order, specify; and

(c) to carry out any other functions assigned to the Housing Board by or under this Act.”

---

ACT No. XXIX OF 1920.

*An Act to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

**1. Short title.**—This Act may be called the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Act, 1949.

**2. Amendment of section 3, Act IX of 1948.**—For clause (j) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(j) for constituting, whether as a body corporate or otherwise, the authority to be responsible for the administration of the scheme:”

---

K. V. K. SUNDARAM,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.